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SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

Chairman: Mr. Lubomir DOLEJŠ (Czechoslovakia)

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

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CONSULTATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

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A. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

1. At its 464th meeting, on 10 April 1989, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) who stated that within the context of its humanitarian and non-political mandate UNHCR had continued to provide international protection and material assistance to Namibian and South African refugees in southern Africa and in particular to those living in the front-line States. Whenever appropriate, the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations had acted as the principal implementing partners of UNHCR in Angola, Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania. Those recognized national liberation movements had been accorded formal observer status and were non-voting participants in the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme. The United Nations Council for Namibia had represented Namibia as a full member of the Committee since 1982. In that connection, UNHCR had maintained its regular annual contribution of $US 60,000 towards upkeep of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, which was based in Lusaka and which catered for 600 students.

2. South Africa's régime of apartheid and its policy of destabilization of its neighbours, particularly Angola and Mozambique, and the Namibian issue constituted the main root causes of the current refugee situation in the southern African region. That had been carefully examined by representatives of more than 90 countries who had attended the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa (SARRED), held at Oslo in August 1988, and a comprehensive plan of action had been adopted in order to alleviate the suffering of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the region. 1/

3. While it was recognized that UNHCR had no mandate to deal with those root causes, it had an unequivocal obligation to protect and to assist those victims of apartheid, external aggression and oppression who had sought asylum as refugees in the neighbouring independent African countries.

4. As far as the historic march of the Namibian people towards independence was concerned, UNHCR, within the framework of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), was ready to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of the Namibian refugees in line with the provisions of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. In that regard, the High Commissioner had stated that "the repatriation operation is one of the key components of the transition process, and its successful completion will be an important indicator of wider progress. Safeguards in return and UNHCR's protection responsibility towards returnees are thus of particular importance".

5. In conformity with its mandate, the main objectives of UNHCR in southern Africa with regard to international protection were as stated below:

(a) To preserve and promote the humanitarian institution of asylum. That institution had, in the past several years, become increasingly threatened as a result of repeated military attacks from South Africa against neighbouring countries which had granted asylum to Namibian and South African refugees. Many refugees had

been resettled in other African countries because of the above-mentioned South African policy;

(b) To ensure full respect for the principle of non-refoulement.

6. With regard to material assistance towards durable solutions, the main objectives of UNHCR were:

(a) To mobilize and channel increased material assistance to refugee-receiving countries in the region, taking into account the principle of burden-sharing. Where feasible, UNHCR preferred that refugee aid be integrated with national development, an approach benefiting both refugees and nationals in a given country;

(b) To strengthen and consolidate the emergency-preparedness capacity of the front-line States, enabling them to respond better to large-scale refugee influxes;

(c) To promote self-reliance and improve refugee skills through basic education and vocational training;

(d) To promote voluntary repatriation wherever and whenever feasible;

(e) To promote resettlement, preferably within Africa.

7. The representative of UNHCR expressed, on behalf of the High Commissioner, deep appreciation to the asylum countries in southern Africa for their generous and continuing support to the humanitarian work of UNHCR.

B. International Labour Organisation

8. At the same meeting, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) who stated that ILO activities undertaken to implement the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples continued to be directed towards the situations prevailing in Namibia and South Africa. Those activities fell under two broad categories, i.e., mobilizing public opinion and providing material assistance.

Mobilizing public opinion

9. The year 1988 marked a significant point in ILO action against apartheid in South Africa and Namibia. A new, updated Declaration entitled "Declaration concerning Action against Apartheid in South Africa and Namibia", adopted by the 75th session of the International Labour Conference in June 1988, contained a number of new elements which clearly reflected ILO's determination to intensify its work against the apartheid system. It also placed equal emphasis on South Africa and Namibia and urged greater action by ILO, Governments and employers' and workers' organizations against the apartheid régime, and to assist its victims. The Declaration took into full consideration the recommendations of the Committee on Action against Apartheid of the International Labour Conference since 1981, as well as the suggestions made at the preparatory tripartite conference at Harare in May 1988, and at the International Labour Conference in June 1988.

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10. Another significant development during 1988 had been the considerable emphasis placed on the situation in South Africa in the deliberations of the Seventh ILO African Regional Conference, held in November and December 1988 at Harare. It adopted a resolution reaffirming the need for sanctions against South Africa and intensifying assistance by ILO and its tripartite membership to the national liberation movements, the black workers and their independent trade unions, and to the front-line States.

11. ILO also prepared in 1988 a programme of proposals to assist Namibia after independence in various areas within ILO's areas of competence, geared to addressing specific needs of Namibia, and to help with its reconstruction efforts in the initial stages of its independence.

12. As in previous years, major components of ILO's work had continued to focus on monitoring action taken, or not taken, against apartheid by ILO constituent members. Technical co-operation projects in the southern African region, research and information dissemination on current development in the labour and social fields and action to protect human rights and to implement international labour standards were among them.

13. At the 75th session of the International Labour Conference, in June 1988, the Committee on Action against Apartheid, in addition to considering the report on the tripartite conference and the updating of the Declaration, had also continued the monitoring process by analysing the annual Special Report of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in South Africa, which, unlike previous ones, included a separate section on recent developments in labour and social matters in South Africa and Namibia. The Conference was also addressed by representatives of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU) and the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) on the latest measures being adopted by the Government of South Africa, in particular the new Labour Relations Amendment Act and the controls it would introduce on activities of the trade unions.

14. In its conclusions, the Committee specified several forms of action to be embarked upon by ILO, Governments and employers' and workers' organizations, including making representations to the South African authorities to stop promulgating amendments to the Labour Relations Act and enacting other proposed measures; requesting employers' organizations to urge their members with subsidiaries in South Africa not to victimize the workers and their unions for protests undertaken by them against the legislative amendments and other measures; calling upon trade unions to launch special campaigns to mobilize support for the independent black trade union movement, especially in its protests against various measures being introduced to curb it; urging Governments to pay special attention to a provision of the new Programme of Action against Apartheid, regarding the refusal to roll over South African loans and the denial of new loans and credit guarantees; and requesting employers' organizations to pay particular attention to the provision which exhorted banks and other financial institutions to desist from granting loans and credit for trade with South Africa. Trade unions were also asked to launch special campaigns among their members to exert maximum pressure on banks and financial institutions which provided loans and credit to South Africa; Governments

were called upon to enforce a strict coal embargo and to tighten the oil embargo; and concerted efforts were called for to thwart attempts by the South African Government to attain self-sufficiency in energy.

15. The Director-General of ILO had been requested to prepare a special report on the implementation or non-implementation of the conclusions by Governments, employers' and trade union organizations and to prepare a study of the gold market with South Africa with the aim of identifying possible sanctions that could be considered at the next session of the Conference Committee on Action against Apartheid.

16. The ILO Governing Body had been called upon to make funds available for the establishment of a special monitoring group of three independent experts, nominated by the Governing Body's Committee on Discrimination, to follow up and monitor the implementation of sanctions and other action against apartheid throughout the world. The special monitoring group was requested to pay particular attention to actions taken to circumvent sanctions with emphasis on investigating and evaluating the effect of current sanctions; to conduct feasibility and case studies on sanctions, regularly surveying and updating the status of world trade with South Africa; and to publish the results of its research three times a year. The special monitoring group was also urged to co-operate closely with other United Nations bodies and international organizations with a view to avoiding unnecessary duplication of work.

17. The special report on the implementation or non-implementation, by the tripartite members, of the recommendations contained in the conclusions of the Conference Committee on Action against Apartheid was being compiled for inclusion in the report of the Director-General on application of the Declaration, to be submitted to the International Labour Conference at its 76th session in June 1989 and/or in supplementary information prepared for submission to that Committee.

18. In relation to the study of the gold market, ILO had contacted other organizations within the United Nations system with a view to seeking their collaboration in carrying out or financing the study. Regarding the special monitoring group of three independent experts, the matter had been examined by the Governing Body at its 241st session in November 1988. The financial implications of the study had also been worked out and provision had been included in the ILO Programme and Budget (1990/1991) to cover the work of that special group of experts.

19. The ILO programme against apartheid for the year was reviewed by the Committee on Discrimination at the November 1988 session of the Governing Body. The review included an examination of the effect given to the conclusions of the Committee on Action against Apartheid at the 75th session of the International Labour Conference in June 1988 as well as of developments in individual operational activities within the ILO technical co-operation programme for southern Africa, and the financing of such activities. In addition, the Committee's attention had been drawn to recent developments in relation to Namibia and the set of proposals being elaborated by the Office within its fields of competence (including vocational and management training, entrepreneurship promotion and workers' education) as concrete ILO input to Namibia's reconstruction efforts after independence. The Committee requested

that the proposals should be discussed also with the employers' and workers' organizations in Namibia.

Providing material assistance

20. Technical co-operation activities had continued to constitute an essential part of ILO's work against apartheid. During the period, there were 14 projects under way, financed mainly from bilateral resources. They included vocational training, vocational rehabilitation, labour administration, workers' education, rural development, migrant workers, small enterprise development, skill profiles of black South Africans and employment planning. Several new projects had also been approved, including four training projects, for which the European Community allocated almost $US 1 million to the ILO International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin, Italy, covering skill development for rural communities, management of agricultural co-operatives, management training for rehabilitation and sheltered workshop personnel, in addition to vocational training and management development.

21. From ILO's own regular budget for technical co-operation, a number of additional activities had also been undertaken, including:

(a) Financing of local training programmes for members of the national liberation movements in Zambia and the United Republic of Tanzania;

(b) Seminars and workshops including a project design and evaluation workshop for the women's secretariats of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO);

(c) Data collection for revision of the study on labour and discrimination in Namibia;

(d) Other fellowships for members of national liberation movements in such areas as management of training institutions, design and appraisal of development projects and demography;

(e) The financing of visits by South African and Namibian black trade unionists and members of the national liberation movements to ILO for consultations regarding technical assistance.

22. Regarding dissemination of information on the labour situation under apartheid, a documentary film entitled "Changing this country: the testimony of four South African workers" was completed during 1988 with financial assistance from trade union organizations of Norway and the Netherlands. The film highlights the activities and everyday lives of four shop stewards in four independent black South African trade unions. Further work, financed from resources provided by the Government of Norway, had been undertaken in the area of dissemination of information by an expert on apartheid.

23. During 1988, ILO also maintained its collaboration with other organizations within the United Nations system, non-governmental and other intergovernmental,

regional and subregional organizations within the framework of a concerted effort to eliminate apartheid. It co-operated closely with the Commission on Human Rights within the context of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and continued its collaboration with the United Nations Centre against Apartheid and the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. Co-operation with the latter office had been increased considerably within the context of preparations for Namibia's independence.

24. At the regional and subregional levels, ILO had continued to maintain links with OAU, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), and the Southern African Labour Commission (SALC), as in previous years. It also co-operated with the Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) in organizing a seminar on international labour standards and trade union action against apartheid, held at Harare from 29 April to 1 May 1988, which, inter alia, had reaffirmed the crucial role in the struggle against apartheid that could be played by the trade unions in Africa.

C. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

25. At its 463rd meeting, on 6 April 1989, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) who stated that the main objective of FAO assistance to ANC, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and SWAPO was to enable the communities of refugees, who had fled the ignoble system of apartheid, to become self-sufficient in food while improving their overall level of nutrition. The assistance was intended primarily to train future leaders, supervisors and workers, i.e., those individuals who would be called upon to lead their country and to administer with competence its social and economic development programme. To achieve that, FAO had provided trainees with individualized programmes tailored to their environment and based on studies and detailed data for each country. That assistance took the form of training, direct support for food production, sectoral surveys, policy formulation and the carrying out of development projects. FAO was also working to prevent or alleviate the acute food shortages which the liberation movements faced.

26. As the first organization of the United Nations system to admit Namibia as a member, FAO had continued to play a leading role in the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. Its main projects in that regard were:

(a) Analysis of various policy options and preparation of contingency plans for fisheries, including training of supervisors;

(b) Development of agrarian reform and population resettlement programmes;

(c) Training programme in agricultural methods;

(d) Satellite imagery studies for use in the preparation of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia;

(e) Planning for development of water sources for use in agriculture;

(f) Development of programmes for food distribution and improvement of nutritional levels.

27. All those projects were linked through a training programme under which young Namibians were provided with training or fellowships in the fields of rural economics, nutrition, food technology and fisheries management.

28. FAO had also provided assistance to the Namibia Technical Secondary School at Loudima, the Congo, for the training of specialists in soil science and of agricultural planners and statisticians. Within that framework, FAO had furnished the school with seeds, agricultural equipment and educational materials.

29. At Nyango, in Zambia, various assistance projects had been geared primarily to the training of kitchen personnel and the provision of kitchen equipment and educational materials. Those projects were supervised by the SWAPO women's organization.

30. FAO assistance to ANC and PAC was composed of two basic elements: development and training, and food assistance. With respect to development and training, FAO was engaged in a multi-sectoral project to develop a comprehensive community education and training plan for ANC. It had devoted its efforts to the development of market gardening, to pig and poultry breeding and to the supplying of seeds, fertilizer and pesticides. The project thus served as a technical training ground for young South Africans in agriculture and livestock production.

31. FAO assistance to PAC was provided through a project to develop a farm in the United Republic of Tanzania, with the main objective of establishing the basis for food self-sufficiency for refugees living in or in transit through the camp there. The FAO contribution consisted of providing agricultural equipment and support to a training programme.

32. The food assistance supplied thus far to the national liberation movements is estimated at $US 12 million.

33. FAO had distributed information to the public on the damaging effects of the evil apartheid system on rural life and on the nutritional level of the people. The representative of FAO drew attention to the study entitled "Apartheid, poverty and malnutrition" which focused on the impact of the Pretoria régime's inhuman policy on the African peoples who, "for the good of the whites", had been segregated and penned up in reserves. It described the policy of deportation and growing pauperization that was the culmination of a process of social disintegration which had begun with over-exploitation of the labour force. The study concluded that the racist policy of the South African Government was deadly and, in its ultimate form, a policy that killed; those who implemented it were murderers.

34. The representative further stated that the fundamental struggle of FAO was against the tyranny of poverty and hunger. Accordingly, the peoples who, along with FAO, were called upon to wage that struggle should first be able to live and to develop under conditions of independence and freedom. The great majority of African countries had cast off the shackles of colonialism and foreign domination and now it

was the Namibian people who were fighting the final battle for their total freedom. He was sure that they would emerge triumphant despite temporary obstacles and difficulties.

35. He said that the emphasis should now be on eliminating apartheid. In conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and of the FAO Conference, FAO, as its Director-General had said, continued to support the peoples and national liberation movements of southern Africa, those peoples and movements being resolved to put an end to racism and apartheid so that the nations of Africa could devote their energies and resources to combating another great enemy, namely, hunger.

36. The representative concluded by stating that FAO would spare no effort to implement the relevant General Assembly resolutions on decolonization.

D. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

37. At the same meeting, on 6 April 1989, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) who stated that the basic philosophy underlying UNESCO's activities focused on the twofold necessity of, on the one hand, ensuring that during the phase of the struggle for independence the national liberation movements would have sufficient skilled, scientific, intellectual and educational personnel and, on the other hand, of creating the necessary conditions for ensuring that in the initial independence period peoples could establish the structure needed in the vital areas of education, science, culture and communication.

38. At its eleventh session, held in Paris in November and December 1960, the General Conference of UNESCO had adopted resolution 8.2 which requested UNESCO to include within its mandate special attention to promoting the freedom and independence of colonial territories through programmes in its fields of competence. In that regard, UNESCO had endeavoured to implement the Declaration on decolonization by taking into consideration the following essential points.

39. As a result of UNESCO's constitutional mandate, several important instruments were born, including the Declaration on Race and Racial Prejudice, adopted by the twentieth session of the General Conference in Paris, on 27 November 1978; and the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racialism, Apartheid and Incitement to War, adopted on 22 November 1978.

40. Assistance by UNESCO to liberation movements recognized by OAU was focused on the struggle against apartheid and on monitoring the situation in South Africa and Namibia in the organization's fields of competence. That co-operation was undertaken with the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, mainly ANC, PAC and SWAPO, particularly in the fields of education and the social sciences.

41. Under its Major Programme II, "Education for All", UNESCO had contributed greatly towards educating refugees in southern Africa in co-operation with other organizations of the United Nations system.

42. Under its Regular Programme for 1988 and 1989, UNESCO granted six fellowships to candidates presented by the liberation movements of southern Africa to pursue their studies in institutions of higher learning in the United States of America, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the United Republic of Tanzania.

43. UNESCO, as executing agency, had bought school and laboratory materials for the educational centres for SWAPO and PAC at an estimated cost of $US 27,000.

44. The travel expenses for three members of the liberation movements to attend the UNESCO General Conference in Paris in October 1989 would be paid by UNESCO.

45. In collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNESCO would execute seven projects in favour of the liberation movements recognized by OAU at an estimated cost of $US 6 million for the 1987-1991 cycle. The projects were intended to benefit candidates presented by ANC and SWAPO to pursue their studies from the primary, secondary, up to the university and professional levels. The training of teachers at the educational centres of the two movements was organized by the holding of various seminars ranging from science, the plastic arts and drawing to mathematics, English and domestic science.

46. Under funds-in-trust administered by UNESCO, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would finance a project intended to train teachers of ANC at a cost of $US 500,000.

47. At the Beijing international meeting of university researchers in September 1986, a five-year plan for research on apartheid was elaborated which recommended, among other things, that attention be given to developing and strengthening training in the social sciences, and to research and documentation on apartheid and southern Africa, with particular reference to requirements of countries in the southern African subregion. As recommended by the Beijing meeting, a seminar on the effects of the destabilization policies of South Africa on the economic, social and cultural life of countries in southern Africa had been organized in co-operation with the Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies in Harare, from 20 to 24 February 1989.

48. UNESCO had also devoted many years of study to combating effectively racism and colonialism. Its contribution to that effect included the following publications:

(a) Apartheid: its effects on education, science, culture and information, a classic work which has had two printings (1967 and 1972), with a revised edition under way;

(b) Reporting southern Africa, a study on the reporting of Western news agencies on matters relating to southern Africa and the way the Government had controlled information and harassed journalists;

(c) A History of Resistance in Namibia (issued jointly by UNESCO, James Currey Publishers and the OAU Inter-African Cultural Fund), based on the original work by a Namibian scholar and widely circulated for use by the national liberation movements recognized by OAU, anti-apartheid groups, the United Nations system and the scientific and cultural community.

49. UNESCO had contributed to the dissemination of information on decolonization, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/46, of 22 November 1988, by publishing and diffusing the results of research on the effects of apartheid in Namibia. Also of interest was the co-publication with the International Defence Aid Fund for Southern Africa of a cartoon strip, "Fighting Apartheid", a cartoon history, in English and French, aimed at depicting the baneful effects of apartheid and at reaching a wide audience, particularly young people.

50. Despite the many problems facing the organization, a significant portion of its Major Programmes XII and XIII of the Second Medium Term Plan 1985-1989 had been consecrated to implementation of the decolonization process, with emphasis on combating prejudice, intolerance and racism in the fields of UNESCO's competence.

51. The representative reiterated that, despite financial constraints, UNESCO would continue to implement all resolutions in the struggle for self-determination, human rights and dignity for all oppressed peoples of the world.

E. World Health Organization

52. At the same meeting, on 6 April 1989, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) who stated that WHO had collaborated closely with the countries concerned, the various agencies of the United Nations system, OAU and other organizations, in order to provide, to the extent possible, the health care services required by the refugees and the transitory populations. Those services included:

(a) Strengthening the existing health infrastructures in the countries concerned, including the preparation of projects for the rehabilitation of health services based on primary health care and the provision of related supplies and equipment;

(b) Supporting the development of national managerial capabilities in the health sector;

(c) Organizing training programmes for health personnel in order to improve the coverage of the affected populations and the quality of their health services;

(d) Collaborating with national health authorities to assess the epidemiological situation and to prevent and control epidemics in the affected communities;

(e) Promoting emergency preparedness and response in the field of health.

53. In addition, WHO had continued to co-operate with UNHCR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP and various non-governmental organizations in protecting the refugee communities.

54. By its resolution WHA41.23, the 41st World Health Assembly, held at Geneva in 1988, resolved that WHO should:

(a) Continue to take appropriate and timely measures to help the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland solve the acute health problems of the Namibian and South African refugees;

(b) Continue to provide countries which were or had been targets of destabilization by South Africa with technical co-operation in the health field, for the rehabilitation of their damaged health infrastructures.

55. That resolution also called upon the States members of WHO, according to their capabilities, to continue to provide adequate health assistance to national liberation movements recognized by OAU and to the front-line States (Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and Lesotho and Swaziland.

56. WHO would therefore continue to support international collaboration in that regard. WHO supported the efforts achieved at the meeting of the Council of Ministers of OAU in May 1988 to alert the international community as well as to mobilize and channel increased international assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons. WHO also welcomed the effort made at the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa (SARRED), which was held at Oslo in August 1988. 1/

57. The representative emphasized that WHO's technical collaboration with the front-line States reflected the objectives of the national health development plans of those States. Despite severe constraints, all the States had continued their unrelenting efforts towards achieving the common goal of Health for All by the Year 2000.

58. The representative of WHO also noted that technical co-operation programmes with the national liberation movements were being implemented by WHO in collaboration with the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, UNDP and other international partners. Those programmes included fellowships to health personnel of PAC and ANC; and a nutrition workshop organized in Loudima, the Congo, for refugees from Namibia. The promotion of emergency preparedness and response in the subregion of southern Africa had been intensified. WHO had continued to co-operate with the countries of the subregion through technical visits of WHO staff from its headquarters and from the regional office for Africa, for assessment of emergency situation and health needs, for training of national staff and to initiate, monitor and evaluate emergency health activities. Such activities took place in Botswana, Mozambique and Angola and were being initiated in other front-line States. An evaluation of the WHO-supported emergency health programme had been undertaken and plans were being finalized for a considerable expansion of the programme, along the lines agreed on during the initial phase.

59. The representative of WHO reiterated the readiness of his organization to consider ways of further increasing its efforts to assist the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In May 1989, the World Health Assembly, at its forty-second session at Geneva, included in its agenda the items entitled "Liberation struggle in southern Africa: assistance to front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland". WHO would continue, within its sphere of competence, to render the necessary technical co-operation to improve the health conditions of the countries concerned.

F. World Bank

60. At the same meeting, on 6 April 1989, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the World Bank who stated that, as the Sub-Committee was aware from previous communications to the United Nations, from statements on the matter made by his predecessors and from his own statement in 1988, (see A/AC.109/L.1664/Add.1, para. 79), the Bank faced a number of legal and institutional constraints that limited its ability to give effect to provisions of General Assembly resolutions in regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In particular, it had been repeatedly noted that the Bank's Articles of Agreement 2/ required that only economic considerations should be relevant to the decisions of the Bank; that loans which were not extended to a Bank member Government should be guaranteed by the Government concerned (or its central bank); and that all loans should finance high-priority development projects and programmes in the framework of the development plans of the member country concerned. The provisions of the relationship agreement between the United Nations and the Bank 3/ had also been repeatedly noted. Those stated, inter alia, that, "by reason of the nature of its international responsibilities and the terms of its Articles of Agreement, the Bank is, and is required to function as, an independent international organization".

61. In the light of the constraints referred to above, the Bank was not in a position to extend financial support to national liberation movements.

62. With regard to South Africa, the Bank had indicated that South Africa is a member of the Bank, but that the Bank had not granted any loans to South Africa since 1966 and that all loans made to, or guaranteed by, South Africa up to that time had been fully repaid. Therefore, the Bank did not have any outstanding loans to South Africa. Also, the last election for Executive Directors of the Bank Group in which South Africa had participated was the one held in 1972; as a result, it was not represented on the Board of Executive Directors of the Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) or the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

G. International Monetary Fund

63. At the same meeting, on 6 April 1989, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) who expressed his appreciation to the Sub-Committee for the consideration it had given to the statement he had made before it in 1988, which led to a substantial modification in

references to the Fund in General Assembly resolution 43/30 of 22 November 1988, which only regretted the continued maintenance of links between the Fund and South Africa. In that connection, he confirmed that no new loans had been extended by the Fund to South Africa, nor was there any Fund credit outstanding to South Africa. As regards membership, as he had explained in his statement of 1988, that was consistent with the Fund's Articles of Agreement, 4/ subscribed to by all member countries. Those articles did not permit the exclusion of a member, except in certain explicit and limited circumstances. The representative of IMF expressed the hope that the Sub-Committee would recognize that constitutional limitation and would make appropriate changes in the draft resolution.

64. As regards references to Namibia, he informed the Sub-Committee that, in response to the request from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Fund management had indicated its readiness to help Namibia in areas of its competence, as and when asked by the Secretary-General.

H. International Atomic Energy Agency

65. At the same meeting, on 6 April 1989, the Sub-Committee met with a representative of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) who stated that the subject of South Africa's nuclear capabilities had been reviewed again by the General Conference of IAEA during its thirty-second session in September 1988.

66. The Agency has continued to apply safeguards at the following nuclear facilities of South Africa: the Koeberg nuclear power reactors in Cape Town, the SAFARI research reactor at Pelindaba, and the hot-cell laboratory at Pelindaba (whenever that facility attachment contained safeguarded nuclear materials from the other two facilities). There had been no particular problems in the administration of those safeguards; however, there had been no progress during 1988 as regards negotiation of a safeguards agreement covering South Africa's semi-commercial enrichment plant. Attention had been focused instead on the broader question of South African accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968), which would provide for safeguards covering all relevant facilities and materials.

67. With respect to developments relating to South Africa's expression of interest in adhering to the non-proliferation Treaty and thus submitting all its nuclear facilities to IAEA safeguards, the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa: nuclear capability of South Africa" 5/ included, in an annex, communications exchanged between South Africa and the three depositary Powers for the non-proliferation treaty.

68. Having considered all relevant reports on developments concerning South Africa's nuclear capabilities, the General Conference of IAEA adopted, on 23 September 1988, resolution GC(XXXII)/RES/503 whereby it condemned South Africa "for its persistent refusal to comply with successive resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the General Conference of the IAEA, as well as its refusal to adhere to the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and

the Statute of the IAEA". The General Conference had requested the Director-General "to continue to take all possible measures to ensure the full implementation of resolution GC(XXX)/RES/468" of 1986. That resolution, inter alia, had demanded that "South Africa urgently submit forthwith all its nuclear facilities to Agency safeguards" and had called upon the Agency's member States to take all appropriate measures for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia and to stop all purchases of Namibian uranium.

69. Regarding suspension of South Africa's membership rights in IAEA, the General Conference had resolved "to consider and take a decision on the recommendation of the Board of Governors contained in its report GC(XXXI)/807 [of 1987] to suspend South Africa from the exercise of the privileges and rights of membership in accordance with Article XIX B of the Statute". The decision was to be taken at the thirty-third regular session of the General Conference in September 1989. In that connection, the representative of IAEA recalled that South Africa had been excluded from membership on the Board of Governors of IAEA since 1977 and had not attended the General Conference since 1979, when the credentials of its delegation to that session had been rejected. South Africa had participated only in technical meetings that were open to all members of the Agency, except when a policy-making organ decided to exclude it. Thus, by decision of the General Conference, South Africa was excluded from any meetings that might assist it in the exploitation of Namibian uranium. It was also barred by the Board of Governors from participating in the Agency's Committee on Assurances of Supplies. Finally, South Africa had received no technical assistance from IAEA, nor did it have any research contracts with the Agency.

70. With respect to the safety aspects of nuclear energy which were of concern also to neighbouring countries, he noted that the South African Government was a party to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency.

71. The representative of IAEA also mentioned that three of the front-line States, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, were members of the Agency and had been active participants in the Agency's programme of technical co-operation, especially with respect to nuclear science, radiation protection and the application of nuclear techniques to agriculture and medicine. Current projects included applications in food preservation, animal husbandry, pest control and ground-water studies. Namibia was also a member of the Agency and could therefore eventually benefit greatly from that programme, especially with respect to its uranium resources.

Notes

1/ A/43/717.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 2, No. 20 b, p. 134.

Notes (continued)

3/ Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations publication, Sales No. 61.X.1), p. 54.

4/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 2, No. 20 a, p. 40.

5/ A/43/701.